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Senior Workers in Illinois

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SENIOR WORKERS IN ILLINOIS

1981

State of Illinois

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SENIOR WORKERS IN ILLINOIS

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I. Introduction

Senior Workers in Illinois is published by the Research and Analysis subdivision of the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security in compliance with guidelines provided by the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Senior Workers is one of five annual reports on specific segments of Illinois' labor force.

Senior workers are often viewed as marginal workers whose sole interest is in earning a small supplement to retirement benefits. Although this concept may have been valid as recently as five years ago, changes in the madatory retirement age and nondiscriminatory legislation (such as the U.S Older Americans Act) have combined with economic need to place senior workers in the mainstream of the labor force. Agencies and organizations established by and for senior members of the population vary considerably in the lower age limit for defining senior workers. Because of these differences, senior workers in this report will be separated into those who are 45 to 64 years of age and those who are 65 and over.

Typically, senior workers have substantially less unemployment among those who are in the labor force. Most senior workers are men and are White. Of the seniors who are working, they have significantly higher job retention than younger persons.

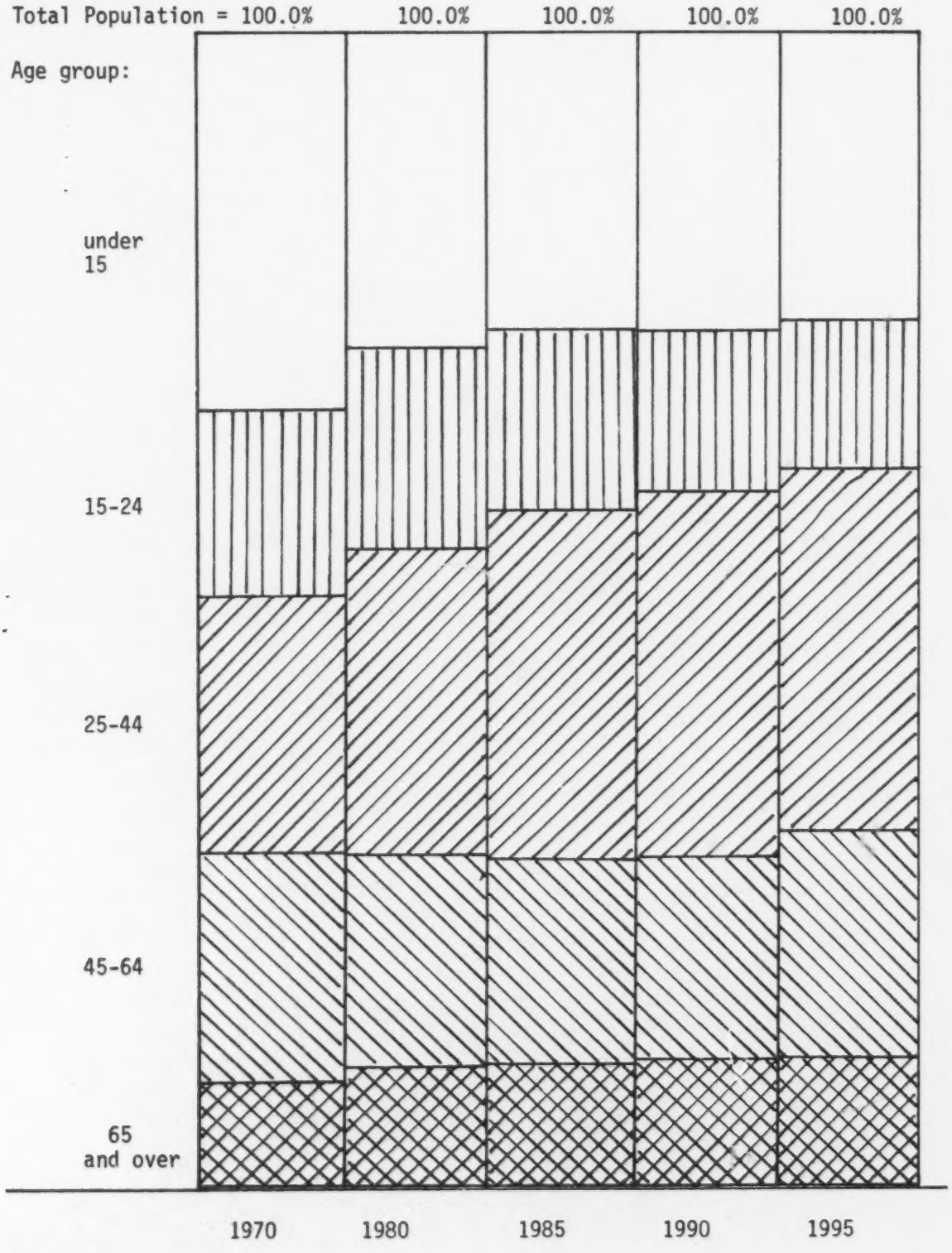
At this time, it is anticipated that the proportion of seniors who remain on the job after becoming eligible for retirement benefits will increase throughout the next twenty years. This is the result of seniors' increased ability to continue working and the economic need to supplement retirement benefits which usually are not responsive to increases in the cost of living.

II. The Senior Population

According to preliminary 1980 Census data, Illinois' total population was about 11,418,500 -------- only 2.8 percent larger than in 1970. Estimates of the population at specific age intervals are not available yet, but the percent distribution by age group has been projected. These projections show a steady increase in the proportion of the population that is at least 65 years of age. In 1970, just under ten percent of the population was 65 or older; for 1980, the projections show that 10.9 percent of the total population was in that age group. Over a longer time span (through 1995), the senior proportion of the population in Illinois continues to increase. The chart (opposite) shows the age composition at different intervals over twenty-five years.

The portion of Illinois' population that is 65 or older is projected to increase in absolute numbers as well as in relative size. The increase in relative size (proportion) can be attributed to slower overall population growth, constant or declining population in younger age groups, and changing migration patterns. The increase in the absolute number of seniors in Illinois can be attributed to aging of the general population, more seniors remaining in Illinois than are moving out, and, to a lesser degree, in-migration of seniors to Illinois. However, two factors have contributed more to the rising number of seniors than other factors: reduced mortality rates among persons 65 and older, and aging of the general population. These factors, when combined, have raised the number and the proportion of seniors in Illinois. After passing age 65, relatively more Illinoisans remain in that age group for a longer period of time; and because of the large number of persons who are nearly 65 years of age, there have been steady additions of new seniors each year. Comparative rates of growth for different age groups are shown on Table II (Statistical Appendix).

The senior population in Illinois is predominately female (61.1 percent for seniors versus 51.9 percent for all ages) and predominately White (91.3 percent for seniors versus 84.5 percent for all ages). As age increases, these characteristics become more sharply defined. The smallest proportion of Whites is recorded for the youngest age group and the largest proportion is in the oldest. Similarly, for male-female breakouts, the largest proportion of females is recorded for the oldest age group. Tables III and IV, in the Statistical Appendix, summarize these proportions.

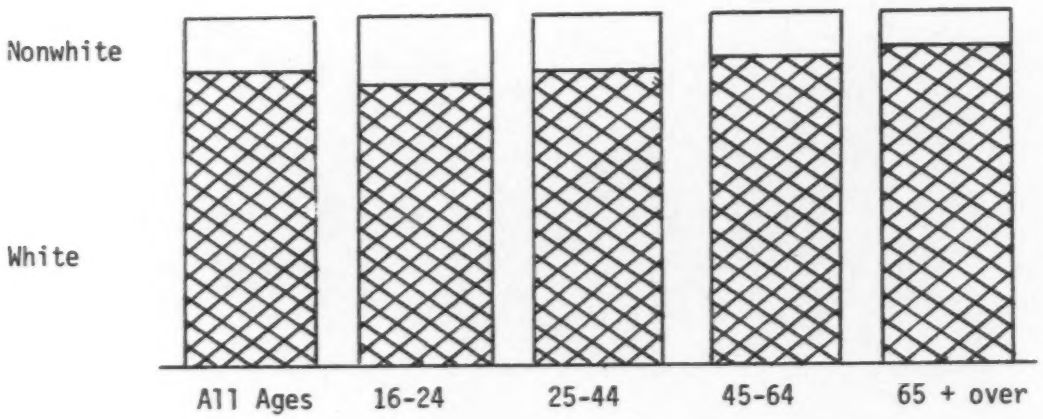


Illinois Population Projections-Percent Distribution by Age Group*

*Illinois Bureau of the Budget, see Table I, Statistical Appendix.

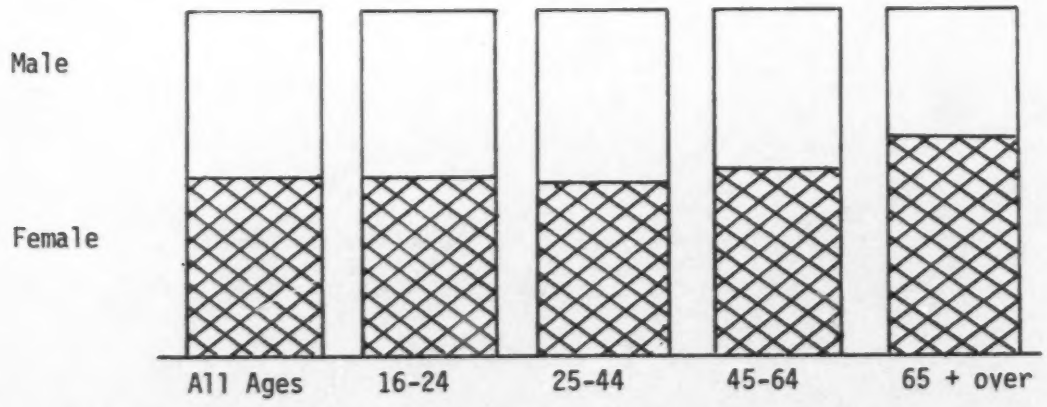
III. Seniors' Demographics

The proportion of the senior population that is White is about ten percentage points larger than the proportion of younger persons. The chart below shows how the White-Nonwhite proportions shift as age increases. The shifts are the result of different rates of change in the White and Nonwhite segments of the population. In general, the Nonwhite population has increased at higher rates than Whites, especially in younger age groups. Therefore, the Nonwhite proportions in younger age groups are larger than in older age groups.



(See Table III, Statistical Appendix, for source and detailed data.)

Another difference between seniors in Illinois and other age groups is the male-female proportion. On the chart below four different age groups are shown, but only seniors have a substantially different proportion of females.



(See Table IV, Statistical Appendix, for source and detailed data.)

Illinois' senior population is expected to grow in number and in relative size over the next 15 years. This means that it will be increasing at a higher rate than the state's general population and therefore will affect Illinois' position among all the states. Currently, Illinois represents about five percent of the total U.S. population. Among the number of persons 65 and over, nationally, Illinois accounts for only 4.7 percent. Its proportion of seniors is expected to increase as the state's 45 to 64 year olds increase in age and move into the 65 and over segment.

Nine large states account for more than half of the total U.S. population. These are shown on Table V in the Statistical Appendix. Six states (New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey) are called northern industrial states. Another reference associated with these states is age; this describes the state's commercial, industrial, and housing stock more so than the population. Only Pennsylvania and New York (of the northern states) have a higher proportion of the senior population than they do of the general population. They are not, therefore, particularly "old" states in terms of the age of their residents. Most industrial expansion in these six northern states occurred immediately following World War II and the population reflects this. Each of these six states has a higher proportion of persons 45 to 64 years of age than the proportion of the general population. This is a result of the large number of workers who settled in these states because of the job opportunities at that time.

In terms of the age distribution within these nine large states, most states' population that is over 65 comprise a smaller proportion of their total than the proportion at the national level. Florida has the highest concentration of seniors (22.1 percent), followed by Pennsylvania (16.4 percent) and New York (15.7 percent). Illinois is below the national average, with only 13.6 percent of the 16 and over population falling in the 65 and over age group. Seniors are most likely, then, to select a so-called "retirement" state after they pass age 65, or they will remain in their home states. Table VI (Statistical Appendix) shows the distribution of the nine largest states' populations for selected age groups.

IV. Seniors' Labor Force Attachment

During 1980, the estimated number of persons who were either working or actively seeking work was 104.7 million nationally, and 5.4 million in Illinois. Nearly one-third are persons who are 45 or older; only about three percent are 65 or older. Despite recent changes in mandatory retirement, more than 85 percent of all persons 65 or older are not in the labor force. More than half of the labor force, regardless of age, are men. Men also have a higher labor force participation rate than women. (Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population, 16 and over, that is either working or looking for work.)

Nationally, about 47 percent of all persons, 45 or older, are in the labor force. Nearly all (96.3 percent) are working. This is a higher working proportion (employment rate) than for the whole U.S. labor force where only 92.9 percent are working. In other words, 7.1 percent of the total U.S. labor force is unemployed, but only 3.7 percent of the 45 and older labor force is unemployed. One explanation for the lower unemployment rates among older persons is that marginal workers have dropped out of the labor force completely and so are not counted as employed or unemployed. Also, by age 45 most people have an established work history which makes finding a job easier.

In Illinois, more than half of all persons 45 or older are in the labor force. Nearly all (95.7 percent) are working; the employment rate for all Illinoisans is 91.7 percent. The overall unemployment rate in Illinois for 1980 was 8.3 percent; for persons 45 or older the rate was 4.3 percent.

About 87 percent of the state's labor force was White; nationally, the proportion that is White was nearly the same -- 88 percent. Among persons in the labor force who are 45 or older, the proportion that is White was larger than the overall proportion by only one percentage point. The following mini-table summarizes detailed labor force data found on Tables VII and VIII in the Statistical Appendix.

Distribution of the Labor Force
by Sex and Age

	U.S.		Illinois	
Labor Force, 16 and over	100.0%	-	100.0%	-
Men	57.4	-	57.9	-
Women	42.6	-	42.1	-
White	88.0	100.0%	87.2	100.0%
Men	51.2	58.2	51.3	58.8
Women	36.8	41.8	35.9	41.2
Nonwhite	12.0	100.0%	12.8	100.0%
Men	6.2	51.9	6.6	51.6
Women	5.8	48.1	6.2	48.4
Labor Force, 45 and over	100.0%	-	100.0%	-
Men	59.9	-	59.4	-
Women	40.1	-	40.6	-
White	89.3	100.0%	88.4	100.0%
Men	54.1	60.6	52.9	59.9
Women	35.2	39.4	35.5	40.1
Nonwhite	10.7	100.0%	11.6	100.0%
Men	5.8	54.1	6.4	55.4
Women	4.9	45.9	5.2	44.6

For the U.S. and for Illinois, the proportion of the labor force that is male increases with age. The proportion that is White also increases with age.

There are differences between Whites and Nonwhites that occur for the U.S. and for Illinois. The Nonwhite labor force is more evenly divided between men and women than the White labor force. The proportion that is female is higher among Nonwhites than Whites. The greatest difference is seen in the 65 and over group. In Illinois,the participation rate for Nonwhite senior women is half again as large as for comparable Whites (see Tables VIII-A and VIII-B). Nonwhite senior women appear to have a stronger labor force attachment. For instance, the data on Table X show that there are nearly nine times as many senior White women who are not in the labor force as there are in the labor force, but only about five times as many Nonwhite women.

Generally, the degree of labor force attachment is measured by the the labor force participation rate: the higher the rate, the stronger the attachment. Another way to measure labor force attachment is to convert the number of persons not in the labor force and the number in the labor force to a ratio. As shown on the mini-table below, for every woman 65 or older in Illinois who is in the labor force, there are eight who are not. But for younger women (between 45 and 64 years of age), the ratio completely reverses.

LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT
(Ratio = Not in labor force ÷ In labor force)

	U.S.	Illinois
Total, 16 and over	0.6 : 1.0	0.5 : 1.0
Men	0.3 : 1.0	0.2 : 1.0
Women	0.9 : 1.0	0.9 : 1.0
45 to 64	0.5 : 1.0	0.4 : 1.0
Men	0.2 : 1.0	0.1 : 1.0
Women	0.9 : 1.0	0.8 : 1.0
65 and over	6.9 : 1.0	5.9 : 1.0
Men	4.2 : 1.0	4.0 : 1.0
Women	11.3 : 1.0	8.5 : 1.0

This clearly shows that labor force attachment varies with sex and with age. Tables IX through XII, in the Statistical Appendix, supply some additional information which also identifies the sex and age differentials.

As stated earlier, persons in the labor force are either working or looking for work. Similarly, persons not in the labor force are divided into segments based on their reason for being out of the labor force. There are four reasons to which persons not in the labor force are assigned:

at home = household or family responsibilities
in school = full-time student
unable = physical or other disability
other = primarily retired persons

It has already been shown that persons who are 65 or older and women of any age are more likely to be classified as "not in labor force" than younger people or than men. Table IX shows the U.S. distribution by age, race, and sex for persons not in the labor force, and Table X shows the same information for Illinois. Tables XI and XII convert these numbers to a percent distribution. U.S. and state data

show approximately the same distributions by sex, race, and age. The only major difference between Illinois and the nation is on the "other" reason for not being in the labor force. Illinois has consistently smaller proportions under "other" regardless of sex, race, or age.

Women who are not in the labor force are usually classified under "at home" because they identify household or family responsibilities as their primary activity. Men are usually classified as "other"; of all men not in the labor force, 62.0 percent identify "other" reasons. Retired is the most apparent dominant status for these ment: 40.1 percent of all men not in the labor force are 65 or older and classified as "other", and 64.7 percent of all men who are "other" are at least 65 years old. Less than three percent of men not in the labor force cite household or family responsibilities as the reason . The second largest classification for men is "unable". Clearly, men who are not in the labor force choose reasons which identify a status (disabled, retired) which precludes holding a job rather than identifying an activity which includes the possibility of working. Women are much more likely to identify an activity rather than a status as the reason they are not in the labor force.

The differences between men and women continue through the older (65 and over) age group. Even women who have passed the traditional retirement age of 65 continue to identify themselves as being occupied with household or family responsibilities. There are approximately the same number of women who are 45 to 64 and 65 and over (460,500 and 459,200 respectively) and who are not in the labor force because of household or family responsibilities. A large proportion of women therefore do not record a change in status at age 65. Men, on the other hand, record a substantial shift in labor force attachment at age 65. There is a sizable increase in the proportion under "other", but there is no significant increase in the proportion who are "at home".

Past labor force participation affects whether or not there is a sizable shift in labor force status and reason for not being in the labor force after age 65. For instance, Nonwhite women have a higher labor force participation rate after age 65 than White women. Nonwhite women also have a smaller proportion of those who are not in the labor force classified as "at home" and a larger proportion under "other" than do White women. Prior labor force participation, then, rather than sex or race contributes to the reasons for not being in the labor force after age 65.

As mentioned earlier, persons in the labor force and over age 45 have lower unemployment rates than the total labor force. For persons over 65, the rates are even lower. Some of the data from Table VIII are summarized below.

Unemployment Rates
Illinois

Total		45-64		65 and over	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
8.5%	8.1%	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.1

The low unemployment rates for Illinois' seniors are also reflected in the age composition of the insured unemployed. Table XIII, in the Statistical Appendix, shows the percent distribution of the insured unemployed. Regardless of race or sex, persons 65 and over do not represent as much as two percent of all insured unemployed. However, nearly one-fourth of the insured unemployed fall in the 45 and over age group.

Like the labor force composition, most of the unemployed (insured and the total estimated) are men; by race, most of the unemployed are White. However there is a smaller proportion of Whites among the unemployed (84.1 percent for those 45 and over) than among the labor force (88.4 percent for those 45 and over). Some of these differences appear to be related to age. For instance, the proportion of the unemployed who are White increases through age 65.

Part of the explanation for the lower unemployment rates lies in the employability of older workers. Unlike much younger jobseekers, persons 45 and over have a proven work history and have acquired job skills and expertise. This usually makes a more desirable worker. Information on placements by the Illinois Job Service is shown on Table XIV (Statistical Appendix). Persons who are 45 and over had a much higher retention (days on the job) than persons under 45. More than four-fifths of the older workers who were placed remained on the job for at least 150 days. As seen in the distribution of the unemployed, there were also more men placed on jobs than women. However, the proportion of women placed was slightly higher than the proportion of women in the labor force and the proportion of the unemployed who are women.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION*
by age

ILLINOIS

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
15-24	16.7	18.6	18.7	16.5	14.3	13.3
25-44	23.8	25.0	28.2	31.7	33.7	33.2
45-64	20.9	20.7	19.8	18.9	18.7	19.8
65 and over	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.7
45 and over	30.8	31.0	30.7	30.2	30.3	31.5

*Illinois Population Projections, 1970-2025, Revised 1977; Bureau of the Budget, State of Illinois.

TABLE II

PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION*
by age

ILLINOIS

	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95
Total, 15 & over	+4.9%	+5.2%	+2.5%	-8.2%	+3.4%
15-24	+11.5	+1.9	-10.3	-11.1	-3.5
25-44	+5.4	+14.0	+14.2	+9.3	+2.4
45-64	-1.0	-3.3	-3.2	+2.1	+9.7
65 and over	+4.8	+7.2	+4.9	+6.4	+4.6
45 and over	+0.9	+0.2	-0.4	+3.7	+7.7

*Illinois Population Projections, 1970-2025, Revised 1977; Bureau of the Budget, State of Illinois.

TABLE III

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION*
by race, age, sex

ILLINOIS

	Total	White	Nonwhite
Total	100.0%	84.5	15.5
16-24	100.0%	81.9	18.1
25-44	100.0%	85.0	15.0
45-64	100.0%	88.4	11.6
65 and over	100.0%	91.3	8.7
Men	100.0%	85.1	14.9
16-24	100.0%	81.6	18.4
25-44	100.0%	86.5	13.5
45-64	100.0%	89.4	10.6
65 and over	100.0%	90.7	9.3
Women	100.0%	84.1	15.9
16-24	100.0%	82.2	17.8
25-44	100.0%	83.6	16.4
45-64	100.0%	87.4	12.6
65 and over	100.0%	91.7	8.3

*1982 projections developed by the University of California, Lawrence-Berkeley Laboratories, under contract to the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE IV

POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX,
WITHIN AGE GROUP*

ILLINOIS

	Total	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Men	48.2	48.1	49.2	47.5	38.9
Women	51.8	51.9	50.8	52.5	61.1
White	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Men	48.5	47.9	50.0	48.0	38.6
Women	51.5	52.1	50.0	52.0	61.4
Nonwhite	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Men	46.6	48.8	44.3	43.3	41.7
Women	53.4	51.2	55.7	56.7	58.3
Total	100.0%	16.5	27.7	20.3	10.9
Men	100.0%	16.5	28.2	20.0	8.8
Women	100.0%	16.6	27.2	20.6	12.8
White	100.0%	16.1	27.8	21.2	11.7
Men	100.0%	15.8	28.7	21.0	9.4
Women	100.0%	16.2	27.0	21.4	14.0
Nonwhite	100.0%	19.4	26.8	15.3	6.1
Men	100.0%	20.3	25.5	14.2	5.5
Women	100.0%	18.6	27.9	16.2	6.7

*1982 projections developed by the University of California, Lawrence-Berkeley Laboratories, under contract to the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE V

DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. POPULATION,*
by age, for selected states

	State's Share of U.S. Total		
	16 & over	45-64	65 & over
California	10.4%	9.9%	9.4%
New York	8.1	8.5	8.7
Texas	5.9	5.7	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.5	6.0	6.1
ILLINOIS	5.1	5.1	4.7
Ohio	4.9	5.3	4.5
Florida	4.2	4.2	6.5
Michigan	4.1	4.1	3.9
New Jersey	3.4	3.8	3.2

*Estimates from the 1980 Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE VI

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF SELECTED STATES,*
by age

	16 and over	16-24	25-44	44-65	65 and over
California	100.0%	22.3	39.4	25.1	13.2
New York	100.0%	21.3	35.2	27.8	15.7
Texas	100.0%	22.9	38.4	25.6	13.0
Pennsylvania	100.0%	20.5	34.2	28.9	16.4
ILLINOIS	100.0%	23.1	36.5	26.7	13.6
Ohio	100.0%	21.5	35.9	29.0	13.5
Florida	100.0%	19.2	32.2	26.4	22.1
Michigan	100.0%	23.3	36.8	26.4	13.6
New Jersey	100.0%	21.9	35.0	29.5	13.6
U.S. AVERAGE	100.0%	22.0	36.9	26.5	14.6

*Estimates from the 1980 Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE VII

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION*
U.S.

1980 Annual Averages
in thousands

	Labor Force	Participation Rate	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Total, 16 and over	104,719	63.8%	97,271	7,448	7.1%
Men	60,145	77.4%	55,988	4,157	6.9%
Women	44,574	51.6%	41,283	3,291	7.4%
Total, 45 and over	31,701	47.0%	30,539	1,161	3.7%
Men	18,994	62.0%	18,334	659	3.5%
Women	12,707	34.6%	12,205	502	4.0%
Total, 45-64	28,680	65.9%	27,612	1,067	3.7%
Men	17,117	82.2%	16,515	601	3.5%
Women	11,563	50.9%	11,097	466	4.0%
Total, 65 and over	3,021	14.5%	2,927	94	3.1%
Men	1,877	19.1%	1,819	58	3.1%
Women	1,144	8.1%	1,108	36	3.1%

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE VII-A

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION, WHITES*
U.S.

1980 Annual Averages
in thousands

	Labor Force	Participation Rate	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Whites, 16 and over	92,171	64.2%	86,380	5,790	6.3%
Men	53,627	78.3%	50,337	3,289	6.1%
Women	38,544	51.3%	36,043	2,501	6.5%
Whites, 45 and over	28,317	88.6%	27,361	954	3.4%
Men	17,162	30.8	16,623	539	3.1%
Women	11,155	34.0%	10,738	415	3.7%
Whites, 45-64	25,599	66.1%	24,716	881	3.4%
Men	15,458	83.1%	14,962	496	3.2%
Women	10,141	50.5%	9,754	385	3.8%
Whites, 65 and over	2,718	12.6%	2,645	73	2.7%
Men	1,704	19.3%	1,661	43	2.5%
Women	1,014	8.0%	984	30	2.9%

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE VII-B

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION, NONWHITES*
U.S.

1980 Annual Averages
in thousands

	Labor Force	Participation Rate	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Nonwhites, 16 and over	12,548	61.2%	10,891	1,658	13.2%
Men	6,518	70.8%	5,651	868	13.3%
Women	6,030	53.4%	5,240	790	13.1%
Nonwhites, 45 and over	3,384	47.3	3,178	207	6.1%
Men	1,832	57.2%	1,711	120	6.6%
Women	1,552	34.6%	1,467	87	5.6%
Nonwhites, 45-64	3,081	63.8%	2,896	186	6.0%
Men	1,659	75.0%	1,553	105	6.3%
Women	1,422	54.4%	1,343	81	5.7%
Nonwhites, 65 and over	303	13.1%	282	21	6.9%
Men	173	17.5%	158	15	8.7%
Women	130	9.8%	124	6	4.6%

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE VIII

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION*
ILLINOIS

1980 Annual Averages
in thousands

	Labor Force	Participation Rate	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Total, 16 and over	5,446.9	65.5%	4,992.8	454.1	8.3%
Men	3,153.4	79.6%	2,885.2	268.2	8.5%
Women	2,293.5	52.6%	2,107.6	185.9	8.1%
Total, 45 and over	1,729.5	51.4%	1,655.1	74.4	4.3%
Men	1,026.8	67.2%	981.6	45.3	4.4%
Women	702.7	38.3%	673.6	29.2	4.2%
Total, 45-64	1,566.7	70.2%	1,497.9	68.8	4.4%
Men	935.4	87.2%	894.2	41.2	4.4%
Women	631.3	54.5%	603.7	27.7	4.4%
Total, 65 and over	162.8	14.4%	157.2	5.6	3.4%
Men	91.4	20.1%	87.4	4.1	4.4%
Women	71.4	10.5%	69.9%	1.5	2.1%

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE VIII-A

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION, WHITES*
ILLINOIS

1980 Annual Averages
in thousands

	Labor Force	Participation Rate	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Whites, 16 and over	4,748.3	66.6%	4,402.1	346.2	7.3%
Men	2,792.8	81.3%	2,588.7	204.1	7.3%
Women	1,955.4	53.0%	1,813.4	142.0	7.3%
Whites, 45 and over	1,529.0	51.4%	1,466.5	62.6	4.1%
Men	915.7	68.0%	880.3	35.5%	3.9%
Women	613.3	37.7%	586.2	27.1	4.4%
Whites, 45-64	1,384.1	71.2%	1,325.7	58.5	4.2%
Men	833.0	88.8%	800.3	32.7	3.9%
Women	551.1	54.7%	525.4	25.8	4.7%
Whites, 65 and over	144.9	14.1%	140.8	4.1	2.8%
Men	82.7	20.2%	80.0	2.8	3.4%
Women	62.2	10.0%	60.8	1.3	2.2%

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE VIII-B

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION, NONWHITES*
ILLINOIS

1980 Annual Averages
in thousands

	Labor Force	Participation Rate	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Nonwhites, 16 and over	698.6	58.6%	590.7	107.9	15.4%
Men	360.6	68.3%	296.5	64.1	17.8%
Women	338.1	50.9%	294.2	43.9	13.0%
Nonwhites, 45 and over	200.5	51.3%	188.6	11.8	5.9%
Men	111.1	61.6%	101.3	9.8	8.8%
Women	89.4	42.6%	87.4	2.1	2.3%
Nonwhites, 45-64	182.6	63.4%	172.2	10.3	5.6%
Men	102.4	75.5%	93.9	8.5	8.3%
Women	80.2	52.7%	78.3	1.9	2.4%
Nonwhites, 65 and over	17.9	17.4%	16.4	1.5	8.4%
Men	8.7	19.5%	7.4	1.3	14.9%
Women	9.2	15.9%	9.1	0.2	2.2%

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE IX

LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT*
U.S.

1980 Annual Averages
in thousands

	IN Labor Force	NOT IN Labor Force	Reason			
			At Home	In School	Unable	Other
Total, 16 and over	104,719	59,425	32,087	7,422	2,763	17,154
Men	60,145	17,554	378	3,706	1,661	11,810
Women	44,574	41,871	31,709	3,716	1,102	5,344
Total, 45 and over	31,701	35,726	19,601	87	2,259	13,777
Men	18,994	11,665	292	32	1,310	10,029
Women	12,707	24,061	19,309	55	949	3,748
Total, 45-64	28,680	14,855	9,705	76	1,222	3,851
Men	17,117	3,703	105	30	855	2,712
Women	11,563	11,152	9,600	46	367	1,139
Total, 65 and over	3,021	20,871	9,896	11	1,037	9,926
Men	1,877	7,962	187	2	455	7,317
Women	1,144	12,909	9,709	9	582	2,609

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE IX-A

LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT, WHITES*
U.S.

1980 Annual Averages
in thousands

	IN Labor Force	NOT IN Labor Force	Reason			
			At Home	In School	Unable	Other
Whites, 16 and over	92,171	51,486	28,614	5,825	2,178	14,870
Men	53,627	14,868	298	2,940	1,329	10,302
Women	38,544	36,618	28,316	2,885	849	4,568
Whites, 45 and over	28,317	31,962	17,819	68	1,797	12,277
Men	17,162	10,296	240	21	1,060	8,974
Women	11,155	21,666	17,579	47	737	3,303
Whites, 45-64	25,599	13,107	8,736	58	964	3,349
Men	15,458	3,149	80	19	691	2,359
Women	10,141	9,958	8,656	39	273	990
Whites, 65 and over	2,718	18,855	9,083	10	833	8,928
Men	1,704	7,147	160	2	369	6,615
Women	1,014	11,708	8,923	8	464	2,313

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE IX-B

LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT, NONWHITES*
U.S.

1980 Annual Averages
in thousands

	IN Labor Force	NOT IN Labor Force	Reason			
			At Home	In School	Unable	Other
Nonwhites, 16 and over	12,548	7,939	3,473	1,597	585	2,284
Men	6,518	2,686	80	766	332	1,508
Women	6,030	5,253	3,393	831	253	776
Nonwhites, 45 and over	3,384	3,764	1,782	19	462	1,500
Men	1,832	1,369	52	11	250	1,055
Women	1,552	2,935	1,730	8	212	445
Nonwhites, 45-64	3,081	1,748	969	18	258	502
Men	1,659	554	25	11	164	353
Women	1,422	1,194	944	7	94	149
Nonwhites, 65 and over	303	2,016	813	1	204	998
Men	173	815	27	0	86	702
Women	130	1,201	786	1	118	296

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE X

LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT*
ILLINOIS

1980 Annual Averages
in thousands

	IN Labor Force	NOT IN Labor Force	Reason			
			At Home	In School	Unable	Other
Total, 16 and over	5,446.9	2,873.1	1,600.5	382.2	159.9	730.4
Men	3,153.4	810.2	20.9	193.0	94.0	502.3
Women	2,293.5	2.062.9	1,579.7	189.2	65.8	228.2
Total, 45 and over	1,729.5	1,633.7	935.9	5.0	128.5	564.3
Men	1,026.8	500.5	16.1	1.9	75.0	407.6
Women	702.7	1,133.1	919.7	3.2	53.5	156.7
Total, 45-64	1,566.7	665.9	465.0	4.6	72.1	124.2
Men	935.4	137.9	4.4	1.9	49.0	82.7
Women	631.3	528.0	460.5	2.8	23.1	41.6
Total, 65 and over	162.8	967.8	470.9	0.4	56.4	440.1
Men	91.4	362.6	11.7	0.0	26.0	324.9
Women	71.4	605.1	459.2	0.4	30.4	115.1

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S.Department of Labor.

TABLE X-A

LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT, WHITES*
ILLINOIS

1980 Annual Averages
in thousands

	IN Labor Force	NOT IN Labor Force	Reason			
			At Home	In School	Unable	Other
Whites, 16 and over	4,748.3	2,379.3	1,394.9	271.4	102.3	610.7
Men	2,792.8	642.7	14.8	142.3	63.0	422.6
Women	1,955.4	1,736.6	1,380.1	129.2	39.3	188.1
Whites, 45 and over	1,529.0	1,443.7	858.8	3.6	83.0	488.4
Men	915.7	431.3	14.0	0.9	51.6	364.9
Women	613.3	1,012.4	844.8	2.7	31.4	133.5
Whites, 45-64	1.384.1	560.6	410.8	3.3	42.7	103.8
Men	883.0	104.6	3.8	0.9	31.8	68.1
Women	551.1	456.0	407.0	2.4	10.9	35.7
Whites, 65 and over	144.9	883.1	448.0	0.3	40.3	394.6
Men	82.7	326.7	10.2	0.0	19.8	296.8
Women	62.2	556.4	437.8	0.3	20.5	97.8

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE X-B

LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT, NONWHITES*
ILLINOIS

1980 Annual Averages
in thousands

	IN Labor Force	NOT IN Labor Force	Reason			
			At Home	In School	Unable	Other
Nonwhites, 16 and over	698.6	493.8	205.6	110.8	57.6	119.7
Men	360.6	167.5	6.1	50.7	31.0	79.7
Women	338.1	326.3	199.6	60.0	26.5	40.1
Nonwhites, 45 and over	200.5	190.0	77.1	1.4	45.5	75.9
Men	111.1	69.2	2.1	1.0	23.4	42.7
Women	89.4	120.7	74.9	0.5	22.1	23.2
Nonwhites, 45-64	182.6	105.3	54.2	1.3	29.4	30.4
Men	102.4	33.3	0.6	1.0	17.2	14.8
Women	80.2	72.0	53.5	0.4	12.2	5.9
Nonwhites, 65 and over	17.9	84.7	22.9	0.1	16.1	45.5
Men	8.7	35.9	1.5	0.0	6.2	28.1
Women	9.2	48.7	21.4	0.1	9.9	17.3

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE XI

LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT
U.S.
1980 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

	NOT IN Labor Force	At Home	In School	Unable	Other
16 and over					
Total	100.0%	54.0	12.5	4.6	28.9
Men	100.0%	2.2	21.1	9.5	67.3
Women	100.0%	75.7	8.9	2.6	12.8
White	100.0%	55.6	11.3	4.2	28.9
Men	100.0%	2.0	19.8	8.9	69.3
Women	100.0%	77.3	7.9	2.3	12.5
Nonwhite	100.0%	43.7	20.1	7.4	28.8
Men	100.0%	3.0	28.5	12.4	56.1
Women	100.0%	64.6	15.8	4.8	14.8
45 - 64					
Total	100.0%	65.3	0.5	8.2	25.9
Men	100.0%	2.8	0.8	23.1	73.2
Women	100.0%	86.1	0.4	3.3	10.2
White	100.0%	66.7	0.4	7.4	25.6
Men	100.0%	2.5	0.6	21.9	74.9
Women	100.0%	86.9	0.4	2.7	9.9
Nonwhite	100.0%	55.4	1.0	14.8	28.7
Men	100.0%	4.5	2.0	29.6	63.7
Women	100.0%	79.1	0.6	7.9	12.5
65 and over					
Total	100.0%	47.4	0.1	5.0	47.6
Men	100.0%	2.3	**	5.7	91.9
Women	100.0%	75.2	0.1	4.5	20.2
White	100.0%	48.2	0.1	4.4	47.4
Men	100.0%	2.2	**	5.2	92.6
Women	100.0%	76.2	0.1	4.0	19.8
Nonwhite	100.0%	40.3	**	10.1	49.5
Men	100.0%	3.3	0.0	10.6	86.1
Women	100.0%	65.4	0.1	9.8	24.6

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S.Department of Labor.
**Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE XII

LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT
ILLINOIS

1980 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

	NOT IN Labor Force	At Home	In School	Unable	Other
16 and over					
Total	100.0%	55.7	13.3	5.6	25.4
Men	100.0%	2.6	23.8	11.6	62.0
Women	100.0%	76.6	9.2	3.2	11.1
White	100.0%	58.6	11.4	4.3	25.7
Men	100.0%	2.3	22.1	9.8	65.8
Women	100.0%	79.5	7.4	2.3	10.8
Nonwhite	100.0%	41.6	22.4	11.7	24.2
Men	100.0%	3.6	30.3	18.5	47.6
Women	100.0%	61.2	18.4	8.1	12.3
45-64					
Total	100.0%	69.8	0.7	10.8	18.7
Men	100.0%	3.2	1.4	35.5	60.0
Women	100.0%	87.2	0.5	4.4	7.9
White	100.0%	73.3	0.6	7.6	18.5
Men	100.0%	3.6	0.9	30.4	65.1
Women	100.0%	89.3	0.5	2.4	7.8
Nonwhite	100.0%	51.5	1.2	27.9	28.9
Men	100.0%	1.8	3.0	51.7	44.4
Women	100.0%	74.3	0.6	16.9	8.2
65 and over					
Total	100.0%	48.7	**	5.8	45.5
Men	100.0%	3.2	0.0	7.2	89.6
Women	100.0%	75.9	0.1	5.0	19.0
White	100.0%	50.7	**	4.6	44.7
Men	100.0%	3.1	0.0	6.1	90.8
Women	100.0%	78.7	0.1	3.7	17.6
Nonwhite	100.0%	27.0	0.1	19.0	53.7
Men	100.0%	4.2	0.0	17.3	78.3
Women	100.0%	43.9	0.2	20.3	35.5

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S.Department of Labor.

**Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE XIII

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ILLINOIS

October 1980 - March 1981

	Total	Men	Women	White	Nonwhite
Total, all ages	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
under 22	10.0	10.2	9.5	10.4	8.6
22 - 34	47.9	48.8	46.0	46.7	52.4
35 - 44	18.2	17.5	19.8	17.8	19.9
45 - 64	22.1	21.7	23.0	23.2	17.9
65 and over	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.3
45 and over	100.0%	67.0	33.0	82.8	17.2
45 - 64	100.0%	66.9	33.1	82.7	17.3

*Unpublished data from the ES-203 sample.

TABLE XIV

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS*
PLACED DURING FIRST HALF FY'81
OCTOBER 1980 - MARCH 1981
ILLINOIS

	Total	Under 45	45 and over	65 and over
All applicants placed (000's)	61.0	55.3	5.7	0.9
% minority	45.8%	45.1%	37.2%	55.8%
% economically disadvantaged	46.2%	47.0%	38.4%	46.1%
% men	54.4%	54.8%	50.5%	54.3%
% women	45.6%	45.2%	49.5%	45.7%
% placed for 150 days or more	69.7%	67.2%	84.3%	83.5%

*Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Tables 03.

DEFINITIONS

LABOR FORCE - the sum total of the employed and the unemployed. Persons involved in labor-management disputes are counted as employed.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE - the proportion of the population (16 and over) that is in the labor force.

EMPLOYED - persons at work, including persons involved in labor-management disputes and those temporarily absent from their jobs because of personal reasons or illness.

UNEMPLOYED - all persons without a job, but who are actively seeking a job.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - all unemployed persons expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NOT IN LABOR FORCE - all persons (16 and over) who are not in the labor force, but who are not institutionalized or in the military.

At home: persons who are engaged in own home housework.
In school: full-time students.
Unable: persons with a long-term physical or mental disability which prevents them from seeking work.
Other: retired persons, those too old to work, the voluntarily idle, seasonal workers who are in their "off" period.

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS DIVISION
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